

L11 309 S U(W)6
 L12 0 S 7SK
 L13 23 S 7(W)SK
 L14 0 S H1RNA
 L15 1 S H1(W)RNA
 L16 2022 S U3
 L17 786 S U(W)3
 L18 158 S MRP
 L19 1645 S L10 OR L11 OR L12 OR L13
 L20 3575 S L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17
 L21 4221 S L18 OR L19 OR L20
 L22 228 S L2 AND L9
 L23 8 S L5 AND L22
 L24 362 S L2 AND L21
 L25 3 S L9 AND L24
 L26 1 S L23 AND L25
 L27 10 S L23 OR L25
 L28 1 S L1 AND L27

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L1 9 S (TRIPLE?(5A)BLOT?)/BI,AB
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L1 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS

AN 122:211579 CA

TI The 57 kDa protein is a major antigen in the outer membrane of
invasive Porphyromonas gingivalis strains

AU Hirai, Kaname; Kato, Tetsuo; Okuda, Katsuji

CS Department of Microbiology, Tokyo Dental College, Chiba, 261, Japan

SO Bull. Tokyo Dent. Coll. (1994), 35(4), 221-6

CODEN: BTDCAV; ISSN: 0040-8891

DT Journal

LA English

AB The antigenicities of the outer membranes from invasive strains of
Porphyromonas gingivalis were characterized by double and
triple immunostaining of Western ***blots***. It was
found that a protein estd. at approx. 57 kDa is a major antigen in
the outer membrane of invasive P. gingivalis strains.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS

AN 122:73115 CA

TI Detection of ***triplex*** -forming RNA oligonucleotides by
triplex ***blotting***

AU Noonberg, Sarah B.; Scott, Gary K.; Hunt, C. Anthony; Benz,
Christopher C.

CS Univ. California, San Francisco, CA, USA

SO BioTechniques (1994), 16(6), 1070-2, 1074

CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205

DT Journal

LA English

AB Triplex formation with RNA oligonucleotides and double-stranded (ds)
DNA may provide a means of controlling gene expression from specific
promoters and/or creating more selective DNA cleaving agents. The
authors report the development of a novel technique, called
triplex ***blotting***, designed to detect RNA species
capable of triplex formation with radiolabeled dsDNA probes within a
background of total cellular RNA. ***Triplex***
blotting offers a new approach for screening potential RNA
sequences for triplex formation with dsDNA targets, for comparing
relative binding affinities of various triplex-forming RNAs and for
confirming the specificity of triplex formation of a DNA target
probe within total cellular RNA. In addn., the technique allows for
repeated probing of the same filter while varying crit.
hybridization conditions such as pH, temp. or ionic strength.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS

AN 120:263154 CA

TI Development of a monoclonal-based enzyme-linked immunoassay for
saxitoxin-induced protein

AU Smith, Donna S.; Kitts, David D.

CS Dep. Food Sci., Univ. British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z4, Can.

SO Toxicon (1994), 32(3), 317-23

CODEN: TOXIA6; ISSN: 0041-0101

DT Journal

English
AB A monoclonal antibody was generated against saxitoxin-induced protein (SIP) from the small shore crab *Hemigrapsus oregonensis*. SIP was induced by saxitoxin injection and could be detected in the crude crab exts. with both polyclonal and monoclonal antibody preps. On Western blots, the polyclonal serum reacted against several bands which were induced by saxitoxin in the crude exts. These bands represented proteins related to SIP. The monoclonal (4G5), however, was specific for the 79,000 mol. wt. subunit of SIP. A triple antibody sandwich ELISA was developed in which polyclonal anti-SIP IgG was used as a trapping layer and monoclonal 4G5 was used as the detection layer. This assay was shown to be more specific and more accurate than a direct bind assay which employed the polyclonal antiserum alone. Although the polyclonal serum was more sensitive than the monoclonal on Western ***blots***, the ***triple*** antibody sandwich and direct bind ELISAs were of comparable sensitivity.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS

AN 118:17093 CA

TI Rapid nonradioactive tracer method for detecting carriers of the major Ashkenazi Jewish Tay-Sachs disease mutations

AU Strasberg, Paula M.; Clarke, J. T. R.

CS Dep. Pediatr. Genet., Hosp. Sick Children, Toronto, ON, M5G 1X8, Can.

SO Clin. Chem. (Washington, D. C.) (1992), 38(11), 2249-55

CODEN: CLCHAU; ISSN: 0009-9147

DT Journal

LA English

AB Tay-Sachs disease (TSD, GM2 gangliosidosis, Type I) is an autosomal recessive lysosomal storage disease caused by deficiency of .beta.-hexosaminidase A (Hex A) resulting from mutations in the gene (HEXA) encoding the .alpha.-subunit of the enzyme. Three mutations, in exons 7 and 11 and at the exon 12-intron 12 junction, account for >90% of alleles identified in obligate Ashkenazi Jewish carriers. Mutation anal. requires amplification of available DNA by sep. polymerase chain reactions (PCRs) and either restriction digestion and gel electrophoresis or 32P-labeled allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) probes. A simple, nonradioisotopic method was developed for rapidly identifying TSD carriers by a ***triplex*** PCR reaction followed by dot- ***blot*** anal., using three wild-type and three mutant ASOs end-labeled with digoxigenin-dUTP (dig-ASO). Hybridization was demonstrated immunol. by reaction with an anti-digoxigenin-alk. phosphatase conjugate followed by colorimetric demonstration of phosphatase activity. The results of analyses by the dig-ASO method of 65 carriers identified by serum enzyme activity and of 6 high-risk fetuses in prenatal testing were the same as those obtained by more conventional restriction anal. Dig-ASO testing correctly reclassified 10 individuals who had tested inconclusively on anal. for leukocyte .beta.-hexosaminidase A activity; 3 were identified as carriers and 7 as noncarriers. The simplicity of the assay and the avoidance of the radioisotopes make this a potentially useful method for TSD carrier detection by mutation anal. in Ashkenazi Jews from populations in whom the identity and frequencies of the common TSD mutations are known.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS

AN 117:127632 CA

TI Co-sedimentation of actin, tubulin and membranes in the cytoskeleton fractions from peas and mouse 3T3 cells

AU Abe, Shunnosuke; Ito, Yoko; Davies, Eric

CS Coll. Agric., Ehime Univ., Matsuyama, 790, Japan

SO J. Exp. Bot. (1992), 43(252), 941-9

CODEN: JEBOA6; ISSN: 0022-0957

DT Journal

LA English

pea stem tissue (*Pisum sativum* L. var. Alaska) was homogenized in a recently-developed cytoskeleton-stabilizing buffer, CSB, and homogenates electrophoresed and blotted onto membranes. Blots probed individually with antibodies to actin, alpha-tubulin, and beta-tubulin, revealed bands with apparent mol. wts. of 42, 46, and 48-50 kDa, resp. Blots probed with all three antibodies simultaneously revealed all three bands which could be distinguished in the same lane. Homogenates of mouse 3T3 cells yielded an actin band at about 42 kDa, but both alpha- and beta-tubulin appeared at about 50 kDa and thus could not be distinguished on blots probed simultaneously. This ***triple*** - ***blotting*** technique was, therefore, suitable for pea tissue, but not for mouse tissue. In pea tissue, sedimentable tubulin and actin were found maximally in the 4000 .times. g pellet and less in successive 15,000 and 100,000 .times. g pellets. Both EGTA and Mg2+, which had been found earlier to be essential for stability of the actin cytoskeleton as revealed by fluorescence microscopy, were essential for cosedimentation of actin and tubulin. In contrast to the results with pea stems, only the actin component of the cytoskeleton could be isolated from mouse 3T3 cells using CSB. Pea tissue was homogenized in CSB without polyoxyethylene-10-tridecyl ether (PTE) and the resulting cytoskeletal pellets resuspended in actin- or tubulin-solubilizing buffers with and without PTE. In the absence of PTE, the buffers solubilized their appropriate cytoskeletal protein, but little of the other protein, while in the presence of PTE both proteins were quite effectively solubilized by both buffers. In contrast, in CSB with or without PTE, both proteins remained in the sedimentable fraction. These results, taken together with other evidence, indicate that microtubules, as well as microfilaments are important components of the sedimentable cytoskeleton fraction of peas and that the membrane system is intimately involved in organization of the cytoskeleton in peas.

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS

AN 114:119850 CA

TI Identification of a major antigenic epitope on cyanogen bromide-fragment 11 of type II collagen recognized by murine autoreactive B cells

AU Burkhardt, Harald; Holmdahl, Rikard; Deutzmann, Rainer; Wiedemann, Hanna; Von der Mark, Helga; Goodman, Simon; Von der Mark, Klaus
 CS Max-Planck-Soc., Univ. Erlangen-Nuernberg, Erlangen, Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SO Eur. J. Immunol. (1991), 21(1), 49-54
 CODEN: EJIMAF; ISSN: 0014-2980

DT Journal

LA English

AB Immunization of certain strains of mice with native type II collagen (CII) induces both development of arthritis and an antibody response to autologous CII. Here was mapped the antigenic epitope of one of these arthritogenic monoclonal antibodies (CII - C1). It belongs to a group of antibodies recognizing the CNBr fragment .alpha.1(II)-CB11 of CII. Using the ELISA technique, it was shown that the antibody reacts only with native, triple-helical CII, but not with other collagens. The antibody stains specifically the CB11 fragment in immunoblotting, suggesting some partial renaturation of the CNBr fragment into ***triple*** -helical structures after ***blotting***. The binding site of CII-C1 on CB11 was further focused by rotary shadowing of antibody-labeled CII to a site 89 nm from the amino end of CII, corresponding to the middle of CB11. Sequencing of the single pos. peptide located the antigenic epitope within the sequence GFAGQAGFAGATGAPGRF (residues 316-333). Assuming 0.29 nm per residue, this corresponds to a position within 92-96.5 nm from N terminal end of CII. Apart from glycine residues, which are not exposed on the triple-helical structure, only 2 amino acid residues (F-x-y-Q) are conserved in CII from different species but are not found in the triple-helix of other collagens except type IV collagen. Therefore, this structure is likely to be of crit.

importance for the binding of the CII-CI antibody. Of potential importance is that this structure is also found in certain other arthritogenic proteins such as 65-kDa mycobacterial protein, in CMV and EBV.

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AN 108:110397 CA
TI A rapid multicolor Western blot
AU Lee, Nancy; Zhang, Sun Qu; Testa, Douglas
CS Genetic Syst. Dep., Interferon Sci., Inc., New Brunswick, NJ, 08901, USA
SO J. Immunol. Methods (1988), 106(1), 27-30
CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
DT Journal
LA English
AB A multicolor Western blotting technique was developed, by which different kinds or different subtypes of interferon were identified with different colors on a single Western blot. This was achieved by sequentially applying different sets of probing antibodies, enzyme-conjugated developing antibodies, and enzyme substrates to detect each of 2 or more types of interferon on Western blot. An improved and much faster method of obtaining the same result by simultaneous application of >1 kind of probing antibodies, the simultaneous application of a mixt. of different enzyme-conjugated developing antibodies followed by successive application of different substrates was also described. In addn., a combination of the sequential and simultaneous techniques was used to produce a ***triple*** color Western ***blot*** .

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AN 108:69820 CA
TI Identification and gene mapping of a 14,700-molecular-weight protein encoded by region E3 of group C adenoviruses
AU Tollefson, Ann E.; Wold, William S. M.
CS Sch. Med., St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, MO, 63110, USA
SO J. Virol. (1988), 62(1), 33-9
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Early region E3 of adenovirus type 5 should encode at least 9 proteins as judged by the DNA sequence and the spliced structures of the known mRNAs. Only two E3 proteins have been proved to exist, a glycoprotein (gp19K) and an 11,600-mol.-wt. protein (11.6K protein). An abundant 14.7K protein coded by a gene in the extreme 3' portion of E3 is described. To identify this 14.7K protein, a bacterial vector which synthesized a TrpE-14.7K fusion protein was constructed then antiserum was prep'd. against the fusion protein. This antiserum immunopptd. the 14.7K protein from cells infected with adenovirus types 5 and 2, as well as with a variety of E3 deletion mutants. Synthesis of the 14.7K protein correlated precisely with the presence or absence of the 14.7K gene and with the synthesis of the mRNA (mRNA h) which encodes the 14.7K protein. The 14.7K protein appeared as a ***triplet*** on immunopptn. gels and Western ***blots*** (immunoblots).

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CA COPYRIGHT 1996 ACS
AN 108:777 CA
TI Progesterone receptor regulation by 17.beta.-estradiol in human endometrial carcinoma grown in nude mice
AU Clarke, C. L.; Feil, P. D.; Satyaswaroop, P. G.
CS Milton S. Hershey Med. Cent., Pennsylvania State Univ., Hershey, PA, 17033, USA
SO Endocrinology (Baltimore) (1987), 121(5), 1642-8
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
DT Journal
LA English

Regulation of progesterone receptor (PR) in human endometrial carcinoma was investigated in vivo in a multisite nude mouse tumor exptl. system by estrogen administration and withdrawal. The cytosolic PR concn. was low in tumors grown in the absence of 17.β-estradiol, but increased rapidly upon estrogen administration, reaching a maximal receptor concn. of 1.4-1.6 pmol/mg cytosol protein within 7 days. Protein blot anal. using a monoclonal antibody (hPRa 1) raised against PR from EnCa 101 (estrogen receptor-pos. human endometrial carcinoma) showed no immunoreactivity in tumors grown in the absence of estrogen. Immunoreactive proteins of mol. wt. 116,000 and 81,000 were detectable 8 h after estrogen administration and increased in intensity as the cytosolic PR concn. increased. Interestingly, the protein of mol. wt. 116,000 was composed of mol. wt. isoforms and was detectable as a doublet 8 h after estrogen administration and finally as a triplet. The effect of estrogen withdrawal on EnCa 101 PR concn. and structure was detd. by removal of 17.β-estradiol pellets (200 pg/mL plasma) from EnCa 101-bearing animals after achievement of maximal tumor PR concns. The PR concn. in tumor cytosols decreased in a biphasic manner after estrogen removal, with the initial rapid phase having a half-life of .apprx.2 days. Cytosolic PR was still detectable 21 days after estrogen withdrawal. Protein blot anal. showed that immunoreactive proteins of mol. wt. 116,000 and 81,000 were also detectable up to that time. Photoaffinity labeling with [3H]R 5020 demonstrated that the 81,000 mol. wt. protein, as well as each of the triplet proteins at mol. wt. 116,000, was specifically photoaffinity labeled. The 116,000-mol. wt. protein was detected as a ***triplet*** on protein ***blots*** until 13 days after estrogen withdrawal, when diminution in the intensity of the highest mol. wt. triplet protein was noted.

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FULL ESTIMATED COST

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

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